This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-21 (canceled)

Claim 22 (previously presented): A method of modulating pupil dilation, comprising:

administering to an eye of a patient a formulation comprising an alpha 1 antagonist selected from the group consisting of an imidazoline and an alkylating agent, wherein the alpha 1 antagonist is capable of disrupting endogenous compounds which stimulate dilator muscles of the eye; and

allowing the formulation to remain in contact with the eye for a period of time and under lighting conditions where the dilator muscles would be stimulated in the absence of the formulation, wherein the formulation further comprises a compound characterized by its ability to reduce eye redness.

Claim 23 (previously presented): The method of claim 22, wherein the imidazoline comprises phentolamine and the alkylating agent comprises phenoxybenzamine.

Claim 24 (currently amended): The method of claim 22, wherein the compound characterized by its ability to reduce eye redness comprises tetrahydrazolene.

Claim 25 (previously presented): The method of claim 22, wherein the formulation is administered in an amount so as to optimize pupil diameter in dim light to no more than 5 mm and pupil diameter in bright light to no less than 1 mm.

Claim 26 (previously presented): The method according to claim 25, wherein the optimized pupil diameter in dim light ranges from about 3 mm to about 5 mm.

Claim 27 (previously presented): A method for optimizing pupil diameter in dim light by minimizing its dilatation in response to less light, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an alpha 1 antagonist selected from the group consisting of an imidazoline and an alkylating agent and a compound capable of reducing eye redness to an eye of a person in need thereof.

Claim 28 (previously presented): The method of claim 27, wherein the compound comprises tetrahydrazolene.

Claim 29 (previously presented): The method according to claim 28, wherein the dilatation of the pupil diameter in dim light is minimized in response to less light compared with bright light, and wherein the method does not induce ciliary muscle contraction.

Claim 30 (previously presented): The method according to claim 28, wherein the eye is of a patient which suffers from excessively large pupils in dim light.

Claim 31 (previously presented): The method according to claim 30, wherein the patient suffers from poor quality of vision.

Claim 32 (previously presented): The method according to claim 28, wherein the eye is of a patient undergoing medication that results in dilatation of the pupil diameter.

Claim 33 (previously presented): The method according to claim 28, wherein the eye is of a patient that is naturally excessively dilated as a result of response to dimming of light.

Claim 34 (previously presented): The method of claim 28 wherein the imidazoline comprises phentolamine and the alkylating agent comprises phenoxybenzamine.

Claim 35 (previously presented): An ophthalmic, night vision formulation, comprising:

a sterile aqueous carrier; and

a therapeutically effective amount of an alpha 1 antagonist selected from the group consisting of an imidazoline and an alkylating agent wherein the alpha 1 antagonist is capable of disrupting endogenous compounds which stimulate dilator muscles of a human eye, and a compound capable of reducing redness in the human eye.

Claim 36 (previously presented): The ophthalmic formulation of claim 35, wherein the compound comprises tetrahydrazolene.

Claim 37 (previously presented): The formulation of claim 35, wherein the alpha 1 antagonist is present in a concentration in a range of from about 0.01 milligrams per cubic centimeter of solvent to about 50 milligrams per cubic centimeter of solvent and wherein the solvent comprises an ophthalmic artificial tear solution.

Claim 38 (withdrawn): An eyedropper, comprising:

a hollow cylindrical barrel comprising a first end, a second end, and an inner surface;

means for providing suction to draw an aqueous formulation into the hollow cylinder barrel, the first end of the barrel configured to receive the means for providing suction to draw the formulation, the barrel having a small opening at the second end configured to permit passage of the formulation;

wherein the formulation comprises an aqueous solvent, a compound capable of reducing redness in a human eye, and an alpha 1 antagonist selected from the group consisting of an imidazoline and an alkylating agent, the formulation capable of interfering with a biochemical reaction which results in stimulation of dilator muscles of the human eye.

Claim 39 (withdrawn): The eyedropper of claim 38, wherein the inner surface of the barrel surrounds a volume of five cubic centimeters or less.

Claim 40 (withdrawn): The eyedropper of claim 38 wherein the imidazoline comprises phentolamine and the alkylating agent comprises phenoxybenzamine.

Claim 41 (withdrawn): The eyedropper of claim 38 wherein the compound comprises tetrahydrazolene.

Claim 42 (withdrawn): A method of modulating pupil dilation, comprising:

administering to an eye of a patient a formulation comprising an alpha 1 antagonist not including piperazinyl quinazolines, wherein the alpha 1 antagonist is capable of disrupting endogenous compounds which stimulate dilator muscles of the eye; and

allowing the formulation to remain in contact with the eye for a period of time and under lighting conditions where the dilator muscles would be stimulated in the absence of the formulation, wherein the formulation further comprises a compound characterized by its ability to reduce eye redness.

Claim 43 (withdrawn): The method of claim 42, wherein the compound comprises tetrahydrazolene.

Claim 44 (withdrawn): The method of claim 42, wherein the formulation is administered in an amount so as to optimize pupil diameter in dim light to no more than 5 mm and pupil diameter in bright light to no less than 1 mm.

Claim 45 (withdrawn): The method according to claim 44, wherein the optimized pupil diameter in dim light ranges from about 3 mm to about 5 mm.

Claim 46 (withdrawn): A method for optimizing pupil diameter in dim light by minimizing its dilatation in response to less light, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an alpha 1 antagonist not including piperazinyl quinazolines and a compound capable of reducing eye redness to an eye of a person in need thereof.

Claim 47 (withdrawn): The method of claim 46, wherein the compound comprises tetrahydrazolene.

Claim 48 (withdrawn): The method according to claim 46, wherein the dilatation of the pupil diameter in dim light is minimized in response to less light compared with bright light, and wherein the method does not induce ciliary muscle contraction.

Claim 49 (withdrawn): An ophthalmic, night vision formulation, comprising:

a sterile aqueous carrier; and

a therapeutically effective amount of an alpha 1 antagonist not including piperazinyl quinazolines wherein the alpha 1 antagonist is capable of disrupting endogenous compounds which stimulate dilator muscles of a human eye, and a compound capable of reducing redness in the human eye.

Claim 50 (withdrawn): The ophthalmic formulation of claim 49, wherein the compound comprises tetrahydrazolene.

Claim 51 (withdrawn): The formulation of claim 49, wherein the alpha 1 antagonist is present in a concentration in a range of from about 0.01 milligrams per cubic centimeter of solvent to about 50 milligrams per cubic centimeter of solvent and wherein the solvent comprises an ophthalmic artificial tear solution.

Claim 52 (new): An ophthalmic formulation comprising:

a sterile aqueous carrier; and

a therapeutically effective amount of an alpha 1 antagonist not including dapiprazole wherein the alpha 1 antagonist is capable of disrupting endogenous compounds which stimulate dilator muscles of a human eye.